

## Qaboos congratulates Gemayel

MUSCAT (R) — Sultan Qaboos of Oman has sent a congratulatory message to Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel, the Oman Press Agency said Sunday. This is the first public communication by the leader of an Arab country with Mr. Gemayel, who was elected by parliament last week, despite strong opposition from Lebanese Muslims and leftists. Other Arab leaders have taken a wait-and-see attitude towards the election of Mr. Gemayel, a rightist leader whose Falangist militia have cooperated with the Israeli invasion forces in Lebanon.

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## Syrians denied Swedish asylum

STOCKHOLM (R) — Three Syrian passport holders who asked for political asylum in Sweden are to be expelled, immigration officials said Sunday. The three, who said they had fought for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Lebanon, flew to Stockholm from Damascus via East Berlin last Thursday. They told officials they were stateless, although born and brought up in Syria. But the immigration authorities said they had a case for asylum. Under the 1951 Geneva Convention, refugees may be granted asylum if they can prove they would be persecuted in their home countries. A spokesman for the PLO in Stockholm said it was impossible that the men had fought in Lebanon, where the evacuation of Palestinian forces is still under way.

## Maneka Gandhi to form new party

NEW DELHI (R) — Maneka Gandhi, daughter-in-law of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Sunday announced she would launch a new political party sometime after Oct. 15 this year, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said. She told a press conference in Abbar in northern Punjab state that some legislators from parliament and state assemblies belonging to her mother-in-law's ruling Congress (I) Party would join her proposed grouping, PTI reported. The agency said Maneka Gandhi declined to reveal names of the prospective members of her new party.

## Hizadut to protest El Al holiday

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli labour unions Sunday decided to cut Israel off from international air links next Saturday to protest against the government's decision to ground the national airline El Al on the Sabbath and other Jewish holidays. A special committee set up by the Hizadut trade union federation decided to call a strike at Ben Gurion International Airport on Saturday when the closure takes effect. The government took the decision under pressure from religious extremists whose support is essential for the survival of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's coalition.

## J.K. Labour loses party membership

LONDON (R) — Membership of Britain's Labour Party has plunged to its lowest level for more than half a century, according to the party's annual report. The report, published Sunday, showed that membership was down to 76,692 last year, less than half that it was two years previously and the lowest level since 1929. The Labour Party, founded in 1900, grew slowly but in the years after the 1929 Wall Street crash and depression, membership jumped in reaction to the problems of capitalism. The party, at present in opposition, has been ridden by internal squabbles between moderates and extreme leftists in the last few years. It has lost many votes and members to the centrist Social Democratic Party (SDP), founded by a group of disillusioned Labour Party ex-ministers last year.

## Swazi king's funeral set for Friday

IBABANE, Swaziland (R) — The state funeral of King Sobhuza II of Swaziland, who died last Saturday aged 83, will take place next Friday. Prime Minister Prince Jabandla Dlamini said Sunday. The prime minister gave no other details except to ask that no flowers should be sent. Instead, he asked that cash donations should be sent to the ministry of finance. Informal sources said the date of the funeral was determined by additional elders according to the bases of the moon. Rumours had been rife in Mbabane that King Sobhuza had already secretly been buried according to tribal custom. King Sobhuza, who succeeded to the throne of Swaziland in 1922, was the world's longest reigning monarch. He reportedly had more than 50 wives and more than 600 children.

## NCC committee to work for national unity, return to parliamentary life

By Samira Kassar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC) Follow-up Committee on Events in Lebanon and the Area will submit its first report to the NCC Monday, as NCC members hold their first meeting following the NCC's annual recess.

The Follow-up Committee was formed by the NCC during its session of June 28 at the suggestion of NCC Member Leila Sharaf, who told the Jordan Times that the committee's two-fold objective is "to build bridges of understanding both inside and outside Jordan of events in the area and of the dangers threatening it in light of the events in Lebanon, and to build a united national front within Jordan to face dangers besetting the country."

The committee, which was formed while the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was progressively intensifying, held several subsequent meetings to formulate a programme that would outline its activities, to be initiated upon gaining the approval of the NCC.

Dr. Jamal Al Sha'er was elected chairman of the committee and Mrs. Leila Sharaf was moderator. Other members are Mr. Taher Hikmat, Mr. Amin Sholkair, Dr. Yahya Khreis, Mrs. Haifa Al Basir, Mrs. Samia Zaron, Mamduh Abbadi, Mrs. Aida Al Mutlaq and Mr. Hisham Tal.

The Jordan Times asked two committee members, Dr. Jamal Al Sha'er and Mrs. Leila Sharaf, to throw light on the programme prepared by the committee as well as on their own personal ideas on the circumstances surrounding the committee's formation and the dangers inherent in the present political situation.

Mrs. Sharaf suggested the formation of the committee because she had felt that events in Lebanon since June 6 had made the dangers posed by Israel more immediate, "as though Israel was playing its last card." A growing feeling within the NCC had arisen for the need to bridge internal national gaps in society to face the danger posed by Israel. This prompted NCC members to move towards some form of coordinated action to strengthen national unity outside the NCC.

"We are a force of 75 people, not elected, but nevertheless representing different sectors of Jordanian society," Mrs. Sharaf explained. "We feel that we have to serve society not only by voting on issues put before the council, but also by taking our message outside the NCC and by giving more than we have hitherto given," she said.

Both Mrs. Sharaf and Dr. Sha'er feel that the main threat facing Jordan at this time stems from a campaign by Israel and its allies to unsettle Jordan's internal stability. Mrs. Sharaf pointed out that Israel is launching rumours of "an unsettling nature" and has done so in the past. Although this Israeli tactic failed in the past, rumours of this sort at present might destabilise some parts of society, if only temporarily, and create a sense of inner insecurity because of a lack of continuous

internal bridges of communication.

Mrs. Sharaf feels that Israel failed to create such internal instability in the past because the pressures in the area were different at the time; but that events in Lebanon have now made this danger more immediate and intense.

Dr. Sha'er holds that a pre-emption of any external aggression that Jordan may face as part of American, Israeli or even international designs, lies in understanding the factors that may facilitate such aggression.

Jordan, he contends, might be made vulnerable to external attacks through the creation, encouragement and exploitation of three situations:

— First, the creation of internal security hazards and chaos, i.e. the "Lebanisation of Jordan" or the creation of a situation similar to that which prevailed in Lebanon over the past 10 years, will make Jordan a target for outside attacks, according to Dr. Sha'er.

— Second, national fragmentation within the country would further encourage aggression.

— Third, isolation of Jordan's leadership internally, on the pan-Arab level and internationally would also further designs against Jordan.

Dr. Sha'er's worry concerning internal security problems arises from the fragmented Arab situation and the plurality of political groupings in the Arab World in general and within the Palestinian

movement in particular.

Dr. Sha'er's worry of possible internal security threats also derives from his understanding of "contradictory American statements" on the Middle East, his mistrust of promises granted by America to all Arab countries and the fact that "American decision-makers are under the influence of the Zionist movement."

As for internal national fragmentation, which Dr. Sha'er also perceives as a possible venue to be exploited in creating internal instability, the fear that it might arise stems from what he sees as a lack of demographic and political homogeneity. He points out that it is difficult to establish any political grouping in Jordan which would not, in one way or another, be affiliated externally.

But Dr. Sha'er also believes that there exists in Jordan a very large and fertile base for national dialogue and unity in the country's democratically elected municipal councils and professional association leaderships. He points out that professional associations in Jordan comprise no less than 20,000 educated, cultured Jordanians drawn from all sectors and demographic backgrounds in the country. "Jordan is proud of the fact that the government never interfered in professional association elections even under the most difficult circumstances," Dr. Sha'er said.

Professional groupings such as the Chambers of Industry and Commerce, the professional associations, workers and farmers

(Continued on page 3)

## Klibi urges Arab pressure on U.S.

RABAT (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi attacked the United States over Israel's invasion of Lebanon at an Arab foreign ministers' conference Sunday, but he refrained from suggesting retaliatory measures.

"The U.S. government role from the start of the aggression

has been that of a protector in the security and political field," Mr. Klibi said.

The U.S. policy which the Arabs have condemned must be studied in order to find ways to influence U.S. policy-makers in the executive, legislative, economic and information machinery."

Mr. Klibi echoed a call for Arab unity made Saturday by King Hassan of Morocco when he opened the conference in Mohammedia, 60 kilometres south of here.

Nineteen members of the 22-member league are attending the two-day meeting to prepare for a summit next month. At a two-hour closed door mee-

ting Sunday the ministers adopted an agenda for their session, the official Moroccan news agency MAP said, but it gave no details. The ministers were due to meet again later Sunday.

The 12th Arab League summit is provisionally scheduled to reconvene in the Moroccan city of Fez on Sept. 6.

## Iraq attacks Iran, Syria and Libya

BAGHDAD (R) — An Iraqi newspaper said Sunday Iran, Syria and Libya had formed an alliance against Iraq which posed a political and military threat to the Arab World.

In an editorial, the English-language daily Baghdad Observer also said: "The continuation of the war against Iraq would keep these regimes in power, though temporarily."

The newspaper said the aid sent to Iran by Syria and Libya had caused a serious rift in the Arab World unprecedented in inter-Arab relations.

Iraq has always charged that both countries supplied Iran with vital weapons and equipment. The newspaper said the Iranian attack against Iraq last month had been halted. It had brought more damage and losses in men and equipment to Iraq, "let alone the innocent children who Khomeini sent to inferno," it added.

During the Iranian attack, correspondents who visited the front at the invitation of the Iraqi government saw Iranian captives whose ages ranged between 14 and 16.

The newspaper drew a comparison between Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, saying each was trying to export revolution, the former to the Gulf Arab states and the latter to African countries.

Iraq's first deputy prime minister, Taha Yassin Ramadan, said Saturday the Gulf war with Iran had helped expose the "traitors" in the Arab World.

Mr. Ramadan's farewell speech to people's army members on their way to the front was released here Sunday.

He stressed that the Iraqi people would continue to carry out construction work no matter how long the war went on.

## Israel warns U.S. on new proposals

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin said Sunday that any U.S. proposal to set up a Palestinian state would result in the dissolution of the Camp David Middle East agreements with Egypt.

Israeli officials quoted Mr. Begin as issuing the warning during a cabinet discussion on "reliable reports that the United States is discussing new approaches to the Palestinian problem."

"According to our information, some of the ideas under discussion in Washington are not in accordance with the Camp David accords," one official told reporters.

Mr. Begin told the cabinet that "if any proposal is made to set up any kind of Palestinian state, it will result in the collapse of the Camp David agreements with all that entails."

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who is to visit the Middle East next week, will confer with Mr. Begin next Wednesday in the northern coastal town of Nahariya where the prime minister will be on holiday, the official said.

He said Mr. Begin will discuss Israel's concern that "Washington is preparing proposals which we regard as opposed to the Camp David agreements."

The prime minister will also discuss renewal of the supply of advanced F-15 jet planes, temporarily held up by Washington's displeasure at Israel's June 6 invasion of Lebanon, the official said.

Another official said one of the new American ideas includes provision for "some kind of demilitarised Palestinian state, an idea that was outrightly rejected by Israel at the extended Camp David negotiations."

"Israel is not going to accept today ideas it rejected some years ago because they were considered threats to Israeli national security," the official said.

He quoted ministers as scoffing at the idea that an independent Palestinian state would remain demilitarised.

Negotiations between Israel, Egypt and the United States on granting "autonomy" to Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, as provided in the Camp David accords, have been bogged down by sharp differences.

Israel wants to grant only limited "autonomy" while Egypt demands greater powers for the Palestinians.

Earlier, the Israeli cabinet deferred its next moves in Lebanon until the Palestinian commando withdrawal from Beirut is completed, but the army also demanded removal of Lebanese left-wing fighters from the Lebanese capital.

Israel's chief of staff hinted that Israel was seeking the removal of Lebanese left-wing fighters from Beirut after their allies, the Palestinian fighters, had withdrawn from the Lebanese capital.

Li Gen. Rafael Eitan was quoted by the army radio as telling Israeli military correspondents that the issue had been raised with special U.S. envoy Philip Habib who reportedly arranged the evacuation of Palestinian forces now underway.

The leftist forces fought together with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Beirut but Israeli spokesmen would not go into the number of fighters involved.

It was not clear whether members of the left-wing movements would agree to leave, Gen. Eitan was quoted as saying.

He was speaking as the Israeli cabinet met to discuss the PLO evacuation, which continued by sea and land.

## Evren vows to counter Armenian attacks

ANKARA (R) — Turkish military ruler General Kenan Evren, facing a wave of Armenian guerrilla attacks, said Sunday: "From now on the Turkish state and Turkish nation will consider itself free to take counter-measures."

Gen. Evren said last Friday Turkey would "extend its power when and where needed" to combat the attacks—many of which have taken place in other countries.

The mass-circulation daily newspaper Gunaydin said crack Turkish intelligence hit-squads had orders to move against Armenian guerrillas abroad.

They are to seize leaders of groups like the Armenian Secret

Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) using firearms if necessary and bring them to Turkey for trial, the newspaper said.

Turkish officials have repeatedly voiced frustration that foreign governments have not done enough to catch Armenian militants.

Addressing a crowd Friday in Aydin, 250 kilometres southwest of Ankara, Gen. Evren said there was a limit to Turkey's patience. He did not refer directly to Armenians but it was clear he meant them.

The Turkish military attaché in Ottawa was shot dead last Friday, the 23rd Turk living abroad killed by Armenian assassins since 1973.

In an assault on Ankara airport on Aug. 7 by two ASALA gunmen, nine people were killed and more than 70 wounded. One of the assailants also died.

Several Armenian guerrilla groups have claimed responsibility for the attacks in revenge for what they say was the massacre of 1.5 million Armenians in eastern Turkey in 1915. Successive Turkish governments have denied this charge.

In Istanbul Shornik Kaloustian, the Armenian patriarch in the city, where thousands of Armenians live, condemned the killers of the military attaché in Ottawa as inhuman godless murderers.

## Palestinian withdrawal continues

BEIRUT (Agencies) — More Palestinian fighters streamed out of Israeli-besieged west Beirut Sunday but the departure plans of their leader Yasser Arafat remained an official secret.

About 400 fighters sailed for the Syrian Mediterranean port of Tartous aboard the Greek-registered ferry Paros.

State-run Beirut Radio said that Khalil Wazir, military chief of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was on the ship but there was no confirmation of the report.

Some 1,200 men of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) were escorted through the Israeli lines to the Syrian border by Italian troops attached to a multinational force supervising the withdrawal.

As the complex evacuation entered its second and final week, the Lebanese capital was rife with conflicting reports on how and when PLO leader Arafat would leave the city.

Beirut Radio said he would leave openly by road for Syria Monday. But a Greek newspaper reported that he would sail to Piraeus for talks in Athens with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu.

PLO spokesman Mahmoud Labadi declined to comment on the reports, citing security reasons.

When pressed about Mr. Arafat's travel plans, he said: "You will know tomorrow."

The PLO leader spent Sunday bidding farewell to Muslim and leftist leaders who have supported the Palestinians since they made Lebanon the bastion of their struggle against Israel more than a decade ago.

Mr. Arafat met Sheikh Hassan Khaled, spiritual leader of the country's Sunni Muslim community, and Nabih Berri, chief of the Shi'ite Muslim militia Amal, according to local radio reports.

The Palestine news agency Wafa said he had delivered a defiant speech at a gathering Saturday of young PLO militiamen from the battered refugee camps ringing Beirut.

Mr. Arafat praised them for resisting Israeli invasion forces and said: "You, the generation of victory, will carry on the struggle and hand down the flame of our revolution."

Many of the young part-time fighters were born in Lebanon of Palestinian parents and have documents entitling them to remain here. Most are expected to stay behind, resuming their studies or regular jobs.

The fighters who left Sunday were given a traditional noisy send-off by crowds firing guns into the air.

The (PLA) men left in a convoy of more than 150 vehicles, waving Palestinian flags and giving victory salutes.

They were part of a Syrian-based brigade attached to Syrian troops who have been in Lebanon since 1976 under an Arab League peacekeeping mandate.

Reuter correspondent Tom Thomson reported from the Syrian border post at Jdeidet that the returning Palestinians were given a hero's welcome by hundreds of friends and relatives.

Ambulances led the convoy, and some wounded fighters, connected to surgical drips, waved to the cheering crowds from their stretchers.

Gen. Hassan Turkmani, the Syrian deputy chief of staff, extended an official greeting as the PLA men loosed off rifle fire into the air.

In Aden Sunday, President Ali Nasser Mohammad fired shots into the air from an assault rifle when he led thousands of South Yemenis in a tumultuous quayside welcome for Palestinian fighters evacuated from west Beirut.

Ships' sirens reverberated around Aden's port and the crowds roared slogans as the 700 PLO fighters were ferried ashore in small boats from the Greek cruise ship Alkyon.

Mr. Mohammad and other South Yemeni leaders hugged the fighters, who were later driven in buses through flag-bedecked streets to a huge rally in the suburb of Khormaksar. Loud-speaker vans blaring Palestinian songs accompanied the convoy.

## Sharon: No plans to annex W. Bank

NEW YORK (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said Sunday Israel did not want to annex the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip but he declined to specify what legal status he had in mind for the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967. Asked by a television interviewer about Israel's position on the West Bank, Mr. Sharon said: "We made it very clear that we do not want to annex the West Bank... as a matter of fact we haven't." "We offered an autonomy plan. That plan gives the Arab population, the Arab inhabitants of Samaria, Judea (the West Bank) and the Gaza district the possibility to run their own lives."

## King urges quick, genuine progress in peace process

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein said Sunday the prospects for peace in the Middle East would be disastrous unless quick and genuine progress was made in solving the Palestinian problem.

He said "the ugly, almost unbelievable nightmare" in Lebanon would focus the world's attention on the Palestinian struggle for a homeland.

"I hope that the world, and the United States in particular, concentrates on this issue, with all those desirous of seeing progress towards the establishment of a just and durable peace for it to come about," he said in a television interview.

Speaking by satellite from Amman, King Hussein said the war in Lebanon and the withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces to several countries, would probably result in more emphasis on efforts to find a political solution in the region.

"If we don't succeed in the very immediate future, I believe that the results are a disaster that would overtake all of us in this entire area and maybe the world," he said.

Asked about statements by Israeli officials that Jordan already

was the Palestinian homeland, the King replied: "I believe Jordan has always associated with the Palestinian hopes and aspirations... that does not mean in any way the issue is resolved."

"We have given Palestinians awaiting resolution of their problem on their legitimate soil a chance to feel at home here in Jordan," he added.

But King Hussein said: "The issue has been, will be, until a resolution is reached, that of legitimate Palestinian and Arab rights on Palestinian soil under occupation by Israel in the West Bank and in Gaza."

The King said he supported PLO efforts to recover the West Bank and Gaza and urged that all territory occupied by Israel in the 1967 war be returned to Arab authority.

King Hussein said the PLO was not finished as a force in the Middle East.

"I believe it is very much alive... Palestine is the focus of the world at the moment," he said.

## Begin: Reagan hurt me deeply

NEW YORK (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin was quoted Sunday as saying President Reagan "hurt me deeply" in a telephone conversation earlier this month when the U.S. president called Israel's bombing of Beirut a holocaust.

Mr. Begin denied Israel had attacked the civilian population in Beirut, adding: "We attacked selected military targets of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation). Around civilians were hurt, I don't want to deny it."

On the question of PLO forces in other parts of Lebanon, Mr. Begin said: "We don't want now to talk about force, because we have a pledge (from Mr. Habib) that they will leave."

Mr. Begin reiterated Israel would withdraw from Lebanon as soon as Syrian forces withdrew and said his country was prepared to help Mr. Gemayel build a "proper army, disciplined and well-armed."

Calling Mr. Gemayel "Bashir", Mr. Begin said: "I hope we will exchange visits. He will come to occupied Jerusalem, I will go to Beirut. I also hope that we will sign a peace treaty with Lebanon."

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On his telephone conversation with Mr. Reagan on Aug. 12, the day of a fierce 11-hour Israeli aerial bombardment of west Beirut, Mr. Begin said: "But what hurt me deeply was that the president said, 'it's a holocaust,' in the first conversation."

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# MIDDLE EAST

## Peace is future in the Mideast

A compassionate Peace is the American Friends Service Committee's first full-scale report on the Middle East since 1970, when Search for Peace in the Middle East was issued (and extensively debated). Called a "fresh exploration of the tangled web that is the Middle East" in its introduction, A Compassionate Peace was prepared by a working committee and principally authored by Professor Everett Mendelsohn. The book ranges over an impressive number of critical issues, including the arms race, oil and conflict, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Soviet and U.S. policy, Iran and of course, the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, to which the book devotes a substantial and considered amount of attention.

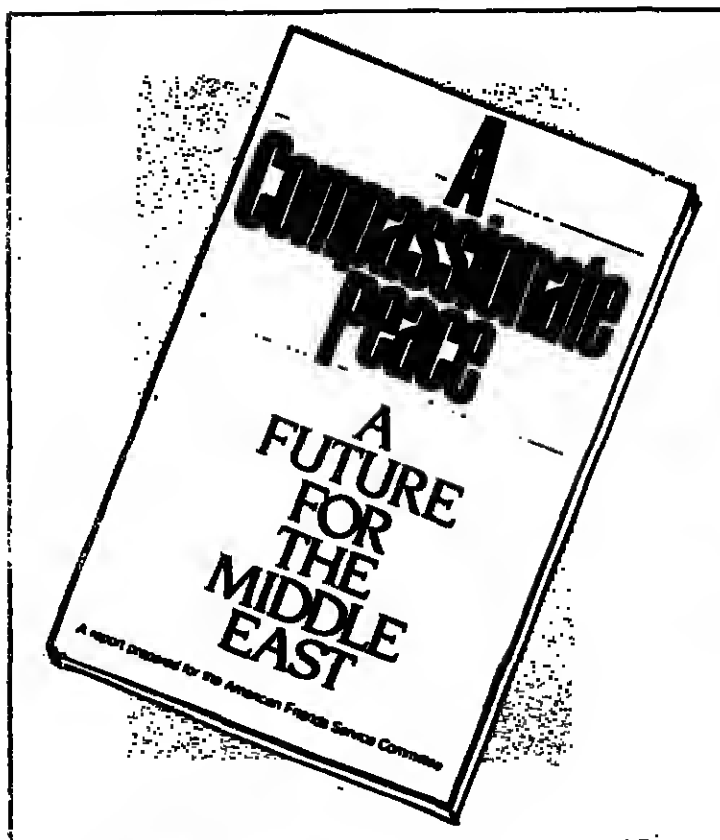
The authors call the book "frankly biased and unwashedly visionary" and it is in this "bias" — defined as "toward people and against arms, toward peace and against strife and suffering, toward justice and against fear and insecurity" — that the strength of the book lies. In this era of geopolitics and so-called "strategic" thinking, the approach of A Compassionate Peace is extremely refreshing and ultimately yields more "pragmatic" workable proposals than the collected works of Kissinger, Brzezinski, et al. Some of the most valuable parts of the book directly rebut the cherished shibboleths of the cold warriors: a good refutation of the "arc of crisis" theory of the omnipresent Soviet menace, and sensible proposals for a moratorium on arms shipments and sales to the area and for a nuclear-free Middle East.

The overview nature of the book, while ambitious and useful, can lead to omissions some just lacunae, but others more serious. The "Options and Proposals" chapter, for example, states at some length (and with some approval), the various peace proposals of Israeli "doves" like Abba Eban, General Ahron Yariv and General Yehoshafat Harkabi. The Palestinian responses to these proposals (and there have been Palestinian analyses) is not articulated, and indeed, the Palestinian position is given in only general terms. This skews not only the chapter but the readers' ability to judge the possibilities for peace in the region.

This is the kind of book where every reader involved in the issues will find his or her own omissions and problems. One striking one, however, was the omission of any mention of the Arab population of Israel from the chapter on Israel.

A Compassionate Peace, however, was written as a political book, not in any negative sense, but as a book to move, to affect opinion, to mobilize. As much, the response of the interested reader should also be political. For Arab-Americans and other vitally involved in the questions of Middle East peace and Palestinian rights, this means reading and discussing the book — both differences and commonalities — with the AFSC and other concerned organizations in our continuing effort to build, in the U.S., a movement for genuine peace and justice in the Middle East.

This review was contributed by the communications director of the Association of Arab-American University Graduates, Inc. Penny Johnson.



The report published in a book.

## Egypt is still confused

By Milton Viorst

CAIRO — Pick up a phone and it does not work. Switch on the television to learn of a futile trip by an Egyptian diplomat in search of peace. Drive through the swarming streets — a million more bodies every year to feed, to house, to school.

In Egypt, nothing seems to be going as it should. Not in politics: The momentum for peace is stalled, if not in retreat. Not in everyday life: Building projects half-finished when I first came here a decade ago still stand unfinished, and the traffic jams and pollution are worse.

The people, notwithstanding, are charming. Even in steaming August, they nod politely as they brush against me in the midday rush. They do their best to help me find my way, though they may not understand a word I say.

### Unfulfilled promises

President Sadat promised them they would have peace by now and, with it, prosperity. He said the Camp David treaty was only the opening step to end war between Israel and the Arabs, and out of the new atmosphere prosperity would inevitably emerge. President Mubarak, true to President Sadat, has kept Egypt out of war with Israel, but no one here would say Egypt has peace, much less prosperity.

I asked a hundred people I met during my visit whether they were sorry about the peace.

Except for a few, they said they were not. President Sadat was right to try to put an end to war, they said. They were sorry only that he had failed.

The feeling I detected toward the Israelis was not anger. It seemed to lie in another domain, more like exasperation and bewilderment. What do the Israelis want? they asked me, as if I had an answer.

Their expressions seemed to say that they had extended to the Israelis the traditional courtesies of their culture, the gestures of warm welcome, and were repaid with the back of the hand. They are affronted, and they believe they deserve better.

I sat around a table one day in a seedy old cafe in Alexandria with a group of white-haired Egyptian intellectuals — writers, professors, a senior journalist, a retired judge. Like most who have the means, they flee in summer from Cairo to the sea.

They graciously allowed me to place my question on the agenda: Why did the Egyptian people, the masses who exploded with grief on the death of President Nasser, seem to mourn President Sadat so little?

I said that I failed to understand the esteem in which President Nasser continued to be held in Egypt, even by many intellectuals. Was he not the man, I asked, who led Egypt to the monumental military defeat of 1967, turned the country into a satellite of the Soviet Union, put thousands into pri-

sons and concentration camps, created a bureaucracy that stagnated the economy?

### Egyptian symbols

I had no need to add that President Nasser, until his death in 1970, also stood firmly in the public mind against all compromise with Israel, or that President Sadat, on becoming president, set out rather conspicuously to undo much of the damage President Nasser left behind.

My intellectual friends agreed that my inquiry was an important one. They approached the answer cautiously at first, though I believe with candor. They agreed that Nasser was a master of Egypt's symbols, and that a people is influenced as much by symbols as by reality.

Whatever President Nasser's faults, they said, he is remembered as the man who freed Egypt from a decadent monarchy, who drove the English out of the country, who called Egypt's destiny as leader of the Arab World, who restored a sense of pride and power and grandeur to the Egyptian people. They also said he was admired as a man of personal austerity, strength and integrity.

President Sadat, in contrast, was a man whose manipulation of symbols left Egyptians in confusion.

He made much of his humble, peasant origins while wearing ostentatious uniforms and living in unbecoming luxury. He proclaimed a deep dedication to Islam but communicated a non-Islamic worldliness. He talked of liberty but suppressed dissent. Many Egyptians, even in applauding his move away from President Nasser's personal rule, were uncomfortable with the indirectness — hypocrisy, many called it — of his personal style.

President Sadat's policies were even harder for most Egyptians to grasp. He gave Israel a beating on the battlefield, while calling for Egypt's abandonment of its deeply engrained hostility to a Jewish state. He re-established Arab Sovereignty over the Sinai, while surrendering Egypt's leadership of the Arabs. He expelled the Soviets to regain Egypt's freedom of action in the Middle East, then turned and embraced the Americans.

The popular response to President Sadat's economic programme was unanimous, my friends said: It was considered a catastrophe. In liberalising the economy, President Sadat unleashed a raging inflation, especially in food. For the poor, a deteriorating diet was the chief legacy of President Sadat's rule.

But President Sadat was unable to master Egypt's intractable social problems — exploding population, deteriorating infrastructure, suffocating bureaucracy — and Western investors did not come.

What came instead was rampant consumerism by a new class of privileged Egyptians. President Nasser was remembered for sup-

pressing privilege. President Sadat is remembered for restoring it.

I said to my friends I was surprised that no mention had been made of Sadat's trip to Jerusalem in 1977 and the ensuing Camp David treaty. They replied that Sadat's peace programme was not at all at the root of his fall from public favour.

But they said it was probably a factor in his assassination last October. President Sadat, in his search for allies to reverse Nasser's drift toward the Communists, made the mistake of unleashing Egypt's Muslim fundamentalists. No doubt they helped him in suppressing Communism, my friends noted, but once unleashed, they could not be contained.

The fundamentalists demanded that ties be cut to the "satanic" West, which was precisely the opposite of what President Sadat proposed to do. They called for an Islamic state, on the Khomeini model, which was foreign to President Sadat's notion of Islam. They were outraged by the peace with Israel.

As Western-oriented intellectuals, the men with whom I sat in the cafe acknowledged that the Egypt they envisage is democratic and secular. They admitted that President Sadat lost them, too, by encouraging the Muslim extremists. The mistake cost him his life, but, more important, they added with some dismay, it may in the long run determine the shape and course of Egyptian society.

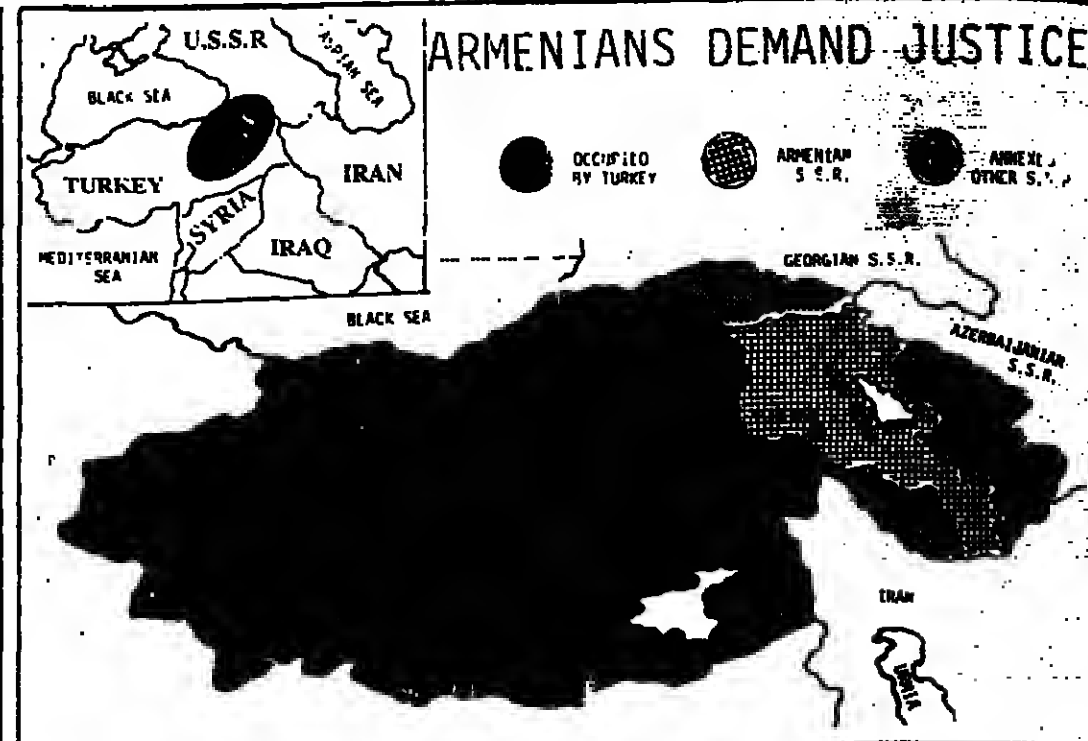
Butros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, shares the apprehension of my Alexandria friends over looming fundamentalism. But he held the Israelis more directly to blame than they did for the events that led to President Sadat's death.

"I think the key incident was the Israeli bombing of the reactor in Baghdad last summer, a few days after Sadat visited Begin in Israel," Butros Ghali said. "Sadat came out of this looking as if he had been used, and it encouraged the fundamentalists to think they had popular support in a move against him."

In these days of fading dreams, when Egyptians do not know quite where to turn for a vision of what is in store, President Hosni Mubarak, successor to President Sadat, has been a source of reassurance. He is not a crowd-pleaser like Nasser or a manipulator like President Sadat. He is practical, self-effacing and apparently quite honest. He has promised to keep Egypt's Camp David commitments, and he has done so conscientiously. He has also been realistic enough to promise little else.

But Mubarak possesses no political base of his own, and though he has made much of stamping out the corruption of the late regime, he has had to rely heavily on many of the very people who tarnished the public image of President Sadat. Many Egyptians to whom I spoke are wondering whether these qualities are now enough.

— The Washington Post



Map of Armenia shows the part occupied by Turkey.

## Armenians renew their ancient demand for justice from the Turks

By David Barchard

The recent attack by Armenian terrorists on Ankara's Esenboga airport was a surprise only with regard to its timing. There have been at least two other occasions since 1977 on which Armenians have attempted to explode bombs in Turkish airports. The senior Turkish police officer, Hamdi Yahyaoglu, who was one of the first victims of the Armenian gunmen, was said to have been actually checking the air force's security procedures for the possibility of precisely the kind of attack which killed him.

For Turkey, the Armenian attack will simply strengthen the country's deep sense of estrangement from the rest of the world. Most Turks are convinced that the Armenian terrorists enjoy a measure of support from the Christian West.

Turkey is a large country and in most respects a very strong one. It has 47 million people, who, despite their endless ability to squabble among themselves, will often pull together in the last resort. The Armenian assassination campaign may enrage them, but they are unlikely to do any serious harm.

### Two major aims

In many ways the Armenian gunmen are defeating their own aims. They profess to have two major ones — to get the Turks to acknowledge moral responsibility for the massacres of Armenians that took place in Late Ottoman Anatolia, and to re-establish an Armenian presence in eastern Turkey.

Since the assassination campaign began 10 years ago in Los Angeles, it has claimed the lives of more than 30 Turks. But it has also reinforced Turkish unwillingness to make any self-criticism

of the events of the last years of the Ottoman Empire. The government line now is that if anyone ever did any killing in Anatolia, it was the Armenians. Many young Turks will grow up in the next generation without the benefit of the oral tradition in Anatolia which recalls the period of the "troubles" as one of the most ghastly phases of Turkey's recent history. They will simply believe the government version that the Armenians are a freak race of insane murderers. The activities of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) will give them plenty of evidence to support this view.

Examining the Turkish-Armenian dispute is like walking through a minefield. In public, few Armenians or Turks are willing to avoid the mixture of paranoid fantasy and bad history which sustains their national visions. The Armenians, in particular, never seem to have accepted that much of their troubles were brought upon them by radical nationalists acting as the ASALA terrorists did at Esenboga.

In the 19th century, pro-Russian extremist Armenian groups first broke the hold of conservative pro-Ottoman groups among Anatolian Armenians. The rationale behind these desperate tactics was that the Great Powers would eventually rally to the Armenian cause, especially Russia. The Armenians overlooked their own vulnerability, scattered in small communities in western and eastern Anatolia — islands in a Muslim sea of people loyal to the Ottoman and Turkish government. Only in one, Ottoman province were the Armenians in a majority.

### Two Armenian groups

Today's Armenians fall into two groups, the moderates who would

like a gesture of reconciliation and atonement from Turkey, and the extremists who still believe that, with Soviet help eastern Anatolia could be recaptured and resettled.

So the ASALA terrorists praise the Soviet Union and denounce America. They have a certain direct support in the Soviet Socialist Republic of Armenia, whose leaders not only refuse to denounce the killings, but are also allowed (by the Soviet authorities) to commemorate the April anniversary of the massacres.

If the Armenians succeed in provoking Turkey into retaliatory action, either against overseas Armenians or against the 50,000 or so Armenians who still live in Turkey, they will at least have managed to disgrace and isolate Turkey.

There are three major reasons why Turkey does not make such a gesture. First its bureaucrats — notoriously hopeless at public relations — fear they might be committed to giving up land or money if they admitted even a speck of moral guilt. Second, there are many Turks whose grandparents were actually murdered during the First World War by Armenians — a point not often appreciated by the rest of the world, let alone by Armenians.

The legacy of indignation helps fuel rigid nationalist attitudes. The third factor is the killings perpetrated by ASALA, and their all too evident cruelty and senselessness.

These, coupled with the failure of some Armenian academics to enter into a dialogue when approached by the families of murdered Turks (offering proposals for joint research into 19th century Ottoman history) have made any Turkish gestures unthinkable for the next few decades.

— The Guardian

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 ..... Koran  
17:50 ..... Cartoons  
18:10 ..... Children's Programme  
18:30 ..... Children's Programme  
19:15 ..... Local Programme  
19:30 ..... Local Programme on Health  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Arabic Series  
21:30 ..... Local Programme  
22:00 ..... Arabic Play  
23:00 ..... News in Arabic

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... French Programme  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:30 ..... Comedy: George & Mildred  
21:10 ..... Play of the Week  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... The Love Boat

### RADIO JORDAN

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## WHAT'S GOING ON

### EXHIBITIONS

\* Photographs of King Hussein's visit to the U.S. over 30 years, at the American Centre.

\* National Book Week, organised by the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives at Al Subhi, near Salt.

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24629  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Hayat Arts Centre ..... 65199  
Hussein Youth City ..... 67181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 64251  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 84355

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 31760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a ( Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal Leiwadeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 3.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.  
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lebanese Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Lebanese Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Rijal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Leiwadeh, 37440.  
De la Sella Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein, 61757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdali, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabal Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Armenian Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

### PRAYER TIMES

05:43 ..... Fajr  
05:10 ..... (Shawit) Shawit  
11:37 ..... Dhuhur  
15:14 ..... 'Asr  
16:59 ..... Maghrib  
19:28 ..... 'Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

07:15 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:55 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
09:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:00 ..... Larnaca (RJ)  
09:05 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
09:50 ..... Muscat, Dubai (RJ)  
10:00 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
10:40 ..... Kuwait (SR)  
11:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
11:40 ..... Tripoli (LA)  
15:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
15:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
15:30 ..... Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)  
16:10 ..... Bangkok (RJ)  
17:15 ..... New York, Vienna (EA)  
17:30 ..... London, Istanbul (RJ)  
17:45 ..... Bucharest (RJ)  
18:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
18:00 ..... Belgrade (RJ)  
18:20 ..... London (BA)  
19:50 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
20:10 ..... Amsterdam (KLM)  
21:00 ..... Moscow (SU)  
22:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
24:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
00:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
01:10 ..... Cairo (EA)

### DEPARTURES

05:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
06:15 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
07:00 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
08:00 ..... Athens, Belgrade (RJ)  
08:15 ..... Cairo (EA)  
10:30 ..... Bucharest (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Amsterdam, New York (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
11:50 ..... Geneva, Zurich (SR)  
12:00 ..... Paris, London (RJ)  
12:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
12:15 ..... Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)  
14:00 ..... Tripoli (LA)  
16:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
16:50 ..... Medina, Jeddah (SA)  
18:10 ..... Cairo (EA)

### 18:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

19:00 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
19:15 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
19:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
19:45 ..... Doha (RJ)  
20:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
20:15 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
20:30 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)  
24:00 ..... Moscow (SU)  
02:10 ..... Cairo (EA)

### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jds  
B. Iqian franc ..... 75/61  
Omani guilder ..... 132/51  
Egyptian guinea ..... 354/1  
French franc ..... 51/51  
Iraqi dinar ..... 610/623  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 25/4  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 140/140.8  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1220/3  
Lebanese lira ..... 72/73  
Omani rial ..... 1023/1037  
Qatari riyal ..... 97/4  
Saudi riyal ..... 103/104  
Swedish crown ..... 58/3  
Swiss franc ..... 168/2  
Syrian lira ..... 60/2  
UAE dirham ..... 96/97  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 614/3  
U.S. dollar ..... 353/357  
W. German mark ..... 143/3

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Fair weather with low clouds and northerly moderate wind. In Agaba northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg. C  
Amman ..... 18/29  
Agaba ..... 25/35  
Desert ..... 20/34  
Jordan Valley ..... 25/37

Yesterday's high temperature readings:  
Amman 42 per cent. Agaba 38 per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111  
Fire, fire police ..... 7599  
Blood bank ..... 75121  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 61111  
Fire headquarters ..... 32090-3  
Police rescue ..... 192, 21111, 37777  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Traffic police ..... 36390-1  
Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2  
Municipal water service ..... 71125-8

### HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre ..... 81351-32  
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 44281-4  
Aldah Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 42362  
Mafrah, J. Amman ..... 36140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 64171-4  
University Hospital ..... 84345  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 67158  
Al-Musharraf, J. Hussein ..... 67127-9  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 65292  
Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 64164  
Tafam, Al-Muhajirin ..... 77101-3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75111  
Army, Marka ..... 51611

### NIGHT DUTY



## Randa Habib's CORNER

## Because he is 18

Being 18 years old in Amman is not easy, this is what a desperate young Jordanian was trying to explain to me lately.

His *tawjihi* newly in hand, Tareq is anxiously waiting for his eventual acceptance at the Jordan University or the Yarmouk University but he is sceptical as the seats are limited. What will become of him?

He should put up with the idea of studying outside his country which in itself is not an easy choice. One should try to find the suitable university in the convenient country at an affordable price, explains Tareq.

"We are hundreds in the same uncertain situation", he says. Tareq would have liked to go on with his university studies in Jordan. "There is no reason why I should study abroad when I can have the same level of education in my country, at home, among my folks".

No he is not attracted by the "adventure" of going abroad. Even though, he confides, he sometimes feels "strangled" in Amman.

Going out alone with a young girl of his age is almost a heroic deed. In Amman whispers are a must and curtains move everytime you do.

"The Jordanian youth is almost strangled by an older generation, insisting to know all about you and to guide you according to their ideas and 'morals' that are not necessarily ours," adds Tareq.

"Every time we express a different point of view to theirs, our parents imagine that we want to revolt, but it is not so, we have a different outlook to things around us that have changed, that's all."

Tareq is worried "nobody thinks enough of the youth problems here", he says sadly.

But because he is 18 years old, a smile does not take long to illuminate his face.

## Jordanian heart surgeon saves pregnant woman

KUWAIT (Petra) — A Jordanian surgeon has successfully operated on the heart of a pregnant lady in her eighth month at the Kuwaiti chest diseases hospital.

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al Ra'i Al 'Aam, which published the report in its Friday issue, said that surgeon Usamah Abdul Majid, head of the chest surgery unit at the hospital, saved the life of the

mother and the infant by surgery since her condition could not wait until normal child delivery.

The paper said Dr. Abdul Majid was first surgeon to make successful heart operations in Kuwait in 1971.

Dr. Abdul Majid, who is an F.R.C.S., began his experimental operations on dogs before applying them to humans.

## In'am Al Mufti visits voluntary training sites

AMMAN (Petra) — Social Development Minister In'am Al Mufti visited on Sunday morning the field training sites of the voluntary training course for girls organised by the ministry in cooperation with the civil defence directorate and the education ministry.

Mrs. Mufti urged the participants in the course to work hard so that women can perform their role in building the country and in participating in defending it.

The ministry's goal behind holding such course, which began three weeks ago, is to attract women for voluntary work and to utilise their resources for serving the community as well as to prepare trained women leaders.

The ministry intends to hold similar training courses in the various parts of the country next year to train 1,000 Jordanian girls after which the graduates will be given certificates accredited by the social development ministry.

## Board of directors inspect progress of Ma'in project

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the company entrusted with exploiting the Ma'in springs visited on Sunday the site of the company's project, where the members of the board were acquainted with the progress of work in the project, which began about two months ago. Work on the project will continue for 24 months.

The members of the board heard a briefing from the contractor implementing the project on the progress of work in this vital tourist project.

Director of the Postal Savings Fund Abdullah Al Hawamdeh, in his capacity as chairman of the board of directors, said that the utilities of the project will consist of a five-star hotel with 86 rooms and 26 suites, a housing complex for the employees working in the project, a camping area, tourist facilities, a swimming pool, a dam of 15 metres high and 10 metres wide, a fresh water tank with a capacity of 400 cubic metres, new roads for the project, a parking lot for cars capable of accommodating 170 cars, and an area especially designated for the landing of helicopters. The cost of the project is JD 11 million.

Speaking about the significance of the project, tourism director and board of directors member Michel Hamarneh said that this is the first time in which Jordan develops a new type of international



Board of directors inspect progress of Ma'in project at the site near the springs (Petra photo)

tourism whose significance began to appear since the early sixties, referred to as "medical treatment tourism".

Mr. Hamarneh said, he expects that this type of tourism would develop in the coming years and that Jordan would be receiving thousands of visitors needing treatment by mineral waters, particularly that a new clinical trend has started to appear with doctors advising their patients to visit such sites for medical treatment.

Ma'in springs site, the private sector would begin helping the government develop other similar sites such as Al Zara, Al Himmah, Afra, and Barbita sites, particularly that the projects are economically viable and there would

be a certain profit on funds invested in these projects. He said such sites do not depend on seasonal tourism as is the case in Aqaba or Ajloun mountains, but tourism there would be active throughout the year.

## Continued from page 1

## NCC panel to work for national unity

unions etc. all represent democratically elected institutions and display an interlocking of Jordanian and Palestinian sectors of the population. They can therefore serve as forums for national dialogue along with executive bodies such as the Senate and the NCC. Various factions of the Jordanian population, all represented in these bodies, can be further drawn together, according to Dr. Sha'er, by two feelings common to all: First, an awareness of an external common threat that could culminate in a fate similar to Lebanon's; and second: A progressive aim geared towards the positive goal of reinstating parliamentary life in Jordan.

"Although we cannot restore the pan-Arab situation by such action alone, we can remedy the problem of the isolation of leadership, which doubtless facilitates aggression," Dr. Sha'er said. "The Jordanian people should participate increasingly in decision-making through representative bodies," he continued.

He expressed his opinion on the need for replacing the NCC by a house of representatives in the spring of 1984 and hoped that parliamentary elections would be held and that the current NCC would be the last one. The constitutional difficulties raised by Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the considerations which applied following the 1974 Rabat Summit Conference resolutions no longer form an obstacle to the reinstatement of parliamentary life at the present time, according to Dr. Sha'er.

Mrs. Sharaf, on the other hand, believes in a gradual, rather than an abrupt return to parliamentary life. The key, she believes, is the development of the democratic process in institutions throughout the country and a development of the NCC's role. Democracy throughout the country can be achieved through increasing decentralisation.

Dr. Sha'er feels that Jordan's external role, both on the Arab and international levels also need to be strengthened at this crucial time. The PLO's active and actual participation in all developments that relate to the Palestine cause is another element which Dr. Sha'er feels should characterise Jordan's Arab role.

As for Jordan's role at the international level, Dr. Sha'er advocates cold-shouldering the United States and concentrating on the role that can be played by Europe and the Soviet Union.

The Follow-up Committee headed by Dr. Sha'er has prepared four working papers for submission to the NCC Monday. The first deals with the national principles which govern the perceptions of committee members of what Jordan's stand on the Palestine cause should be and the direction of the country's external relations. It is also the guideline along which the three other papers have been structured.

The second paper outlines a mass media policy that would help the committee achieve national unity within and launch itself abroad. It also calls for allowing local media more scope for accuracy to promote its credibility and that of the government, since citizens have access to external media and need to feel that their own media is both informative and credible.

A third paper deals with activities inside Jordan to be initiated and organised by committee members to promote national unity. Once the NCC approves the committee's proposed programme, seminars, rallies and meetings that will bring together local leaders and the public in all cities, towns and villages will be organised. The first of these meetings is scheduled to take place in Karak sometime in September.

The fourth paper deals with

external relations. According to Mrs. Sharaf, it outlines activities that will enable NCC members "to share with the world our experience of Israel and its unique kind of aggression in world history."

Delegations will be formed comprising NCC members and prominent Jordanians to visit West and East European countries as well as important non-aligned countries. These delegations will contact sub-governmental parliamentary bodies, journalists and institutions that influence public opinion in these countries. The dangers posed by Israel to the area and to world peace will be explained along with Israel's territorial ambitions.

Mrs. Sharaf is aware that the Zionist "stranglehold over Western public opinion" will pose difficulties to such an undertaking. But she also believes that the Zionist hold over Western public opinion has been weakened by the "Nazi-like brutalities committed by Israel in Lebanon" — practices which have been increasingly coming "under a magnifying glass" in the West. The Follow-up Committee will also meet with political visitors and journalists who visit the country.

Once the NCC has approved the Follow-up Committee's ambitious plans, implementation will depend on the participation of all NCC members and the enlistment of other institutions and sectors in putting it all into practice.

## Zarqa election date fixed

ZARQA (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani has fixed Nov. 27 as the date for the elections of Zarqa municipality.

Zarqa District Governor Salim Al Qudrah has formed a 15-member committee to register voters headed by judge Abdul Sattar Al Khatib, and two ladies as members. This is the first time women participate in such committees, particularly after the new law issued by the ministry gave women the right to vote and get elected.

On the other hand, Nov. 21 and 22 were fixed as the dates for nomination. "A number of measures are currently being taken to prepare for these elections," Mr. Qudrah said in his capacity as chairman of the election committee. The measures are being taken earlier than usual because of the increased number of candidates.

## Legal committee of NCC meets

AMMAN (Petra) — The legal committee at the National Consultative Council (NCC) met on Sunday under its chairman, Taher Hikmat, attended by Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Director of the Press and Publications Department Ahmad Al 'Uoun. The committee discussed the draft law of the journalists association. The committee will resume its discussion of the draft law in other sessions.

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## Honesty before summitry

THE PROSPECT of recovering the Arab summit at Fez at a time when Israeli leaders are pushing ahead at full speed with their latest ideas on rearranging the Middle Eastern map makes us think that we have been through this before. We have been through an Arab World in tatters trying to respond to the challenges of our several enemies. We have been through the attempted use of summitry as a tool of political redemption. We have been through the exhortations of a Sharon or a Begin or a Shamir who want to resolve the Palestinian problem by a resettlement programme to Jordan or Liha or the Arabian desert. But rarely have we been through all of these things simultaneously, and rarely have we seen the contradictions in the Arab World so obvious and so stunning as they are this month—best exemplified by the call by some Arabs for the United States to guarantee the safety of Yasser Arafat on his way to the Fez summit. Which United States? The one that sat around twiddling its political thumbs for nearly two months while its planes and amm-

unition and money tried without success to kill the same Mr. Arafat?

There is a powerful contradiction here that we do not think can be resolved by summitry alone. It is at its most horrible and embarrassing when it relates to Arab-American relations, but it goes far beyond only that.

We don't want the Arab foreign ministers or the heads of state to seek a utopian unity. We don't want them to try to agree on an elusive programme of common action. We want them to be honest with themselves and with us. We want them to put their feuds in front of their people and ask their people if this is the right way or the wrong way to live. We want them to bury the mythology of summitry as an instrument of soul cleansing and get down to the hard business of resolving the contradictions that define our lives and stunt our national development. By all means, let there be a summit. But more important than summitry is honesty.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Rai: UNRWA and random behaviours

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) utilised the massacre committed by Israelis against Lebanese and Palestinians, as an excuse to justify its conversion of relief supplies from the refugees residing in Jordan, to the victims of the Israeli aggression on Lebanon. Thus causing the cut-off of those supplies delivered to the Jordan-resident refugees. The UNRWA did that with a claim that those afflicted from the Lebanon war are in more need of such supplies than the others.

The international agency had apparently imagined that it could embarrass the refugees in the Arab states and their hosts with its action, with the belief that everybody would be careful not to raise any objection to the matter to avoid bringing about an impression that self-seeking had gained priority to national commitments.

Our reply to that is that UNRWA is not in a

position to take such measures. We are aware that the final goal of that action to be taken by the international agency is to print a political feature over the relief operation by setting up links between the two cases.

UNRWA is called upon to understand that its action will in no way distort bonds between the two peoples as they both are victims of crimes of one aggressor—Israel. But it is the world community that should present relief to those distressed in Lebanon rather than UNRWA's voluntary measure of having the Jordan-resident refugees pay for the Israeli aggression on innocent civilians.

We hope the international agency will refrain from carrying out its game because it might open the door wide for undurable and dangerous developments in the region.

### Al Dustour: Empty statements... out of effect

While we have nothing to do with the agenda of the forthcoming summit conference, we have much to say and remark about the unusual events which took place in the Arab World since the adjournment of the last summit meeting in Fez. Obvious examples of those events are the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Beirut siege and the massacre committed by Israelis in that country opposed with no practical reactions from the side of the Arabs.

The Arab Nation, after a long sleep, finally wakes up and comes to know that many self-evident facts of the past has turned to show its real essence, as mere emblems and talks that had no practical effect once outside the auditorium limits. These emblems and talks are fast asleep when the Arab World becomes exposed to severe blows from everywhere and are in the worst need of the execution of such principles.

The current meetings of foreign ministers are

required to set up a certain system of Arab ties and solidarity and to preserve such ties from being affected by deviations under any excuses whatsoever. The foreign ministers are simply required to cope with events and challenges faced by Arabs in order to prevent the repetition of the example of Beirut, by building up Arab solidarity, by amendments of current Arab League Charter or by the formation of a new Arab committee capable of making obligatory and respectable decisions.

The Arabs, stunned with the failure of all calls for ministerial meetings over the recent months, are looking forward to the current meetings of the foreign ministers, with hopes that they succeed to agree on a working paper to contain all challenges encountered by Arabs, so that Arab leaders can decide on effective measures to confront it. In other words, it is the responsibility of Arab foreign ministers to extract the long-standing bitterness and lack of confidence from the depths of the Arab societies.

## DE FACTONOMICS

### Checking the oversupply in hotel facilities

By T.A. Jaber

THERE SEEMS to be, at present, an oversupply in hotel facilities in Jordan. More than two thousand rooms which are of five-star and some in four-star classifications have been built in the last five years. The boom in hotel business in Jordan started in 1975 and 1976 partly as a result of the relocation of some business from Beirut into Jordan. Jordan's transit activities have been considerably enhanced since then which also contributed to the profitable hotel business.

We know that construction in general, particularly of houses for rent and hotels, is subject to a business cycle and this may be expected in Jordan. However, with an occupancy rate of about 50 per cent, it becomes difficult for large hotels to continue in red. What makes it more difficult is the case where some big hotels had resorted to heavy borrowing in

their construction. Their current income, in this case, is expected to cover their high current expenditures in addition to repayment of their debts.

Big hotels are large establishments employing more than 300 employees each. They cannot operate for a long period if they are not capable of making reasonable earnings. At the same time, they are not eligible for government subsidies and should not be so. However, the Ministry of Tourism and other parties concerned should study the problems encountered by some of our hotels and assist them in pursuing proper marketing, pricing and personnel policies.

Many factors can contribute to the financial difficulties that some hotels may encounter. The re-routing of American and European tourism which used to cross the Jordan River

to visit the holy shrines is one of them. Another factor could be the reconstruction of Beirut as a service centre in the region. Political instability in the area had always worked against tourist industry in the region including Jordan.

However, there are inherent problems which tend to lower the efficiency of our hotels and their economic performance. In their personnel policies, some hotels thought that it would be cheaper to resort to foreign workers. They ended up with a headache and a costly operation. Over-staffing is also a managerial problem which is translated into an inflated wage bill. The Jordanian Hotel Association has initiated a programme for training of young Jordanians in hotel business.

This is a positive step which should be pursued in cooperation with the Hotel Tra-

ining Institute currently in operation with the help of the International Labour Organisation.

Pricing is another constraint where some action can be taken to encourage regional business meetings and group tourism. It is often said that it would be cheaper for a Jordanian family to travel to Cyprus and spend a week there than going to Aqaba. Special reduced rates can be offered to Jordanian and Arab summer tourists. International tourism should be also promoted and induced by offering special rates.

It appears to be more profitable and much easier as a business to have travel agencies encouraging outward tourism than to attract foreigners to visit Jordan. This is a continuous challenge to these agencies, Alia and tourist off-

ices abroad. Figures on tourist income in Jordan are on the increase.

However, these figures reflect the return of Jordanians working abroad to spend their summer vacations with their relatives in Jordan more than "pure" tourist business. While their remittances are substantial, their spillover effect on hotels and other tourist projects stands to be less important. It would be a valuable exercise to estimate tourist income from non-Jordanians separately from the incoming expenditures of Jordanians visiting Jordan.

The infrastructure of tourist business has been more or less completed in Jordan. We need to keep it a viable one over the coming decade. For this purpose, proper marketing personnel, pricing, and management policies are essential.



## Arab-Americans, adopting tactics of Jewish groups, organise to aid image and exert political pressure

By Ray Vicker

Staff reporter of The Wall Street Journal

DENNIS THE MENACE sits at the Thanksgiving table and announces that a friend's family is having meat loaf this holiday. "His dad says some Arab is eating their Thanksgiving turkey," the cartoon type explains.

To many Arab-Americans, that brand of humour is the real menace. They say Arabs have been unfairly, unflinchingly blamed for this country's economic problems. They say no other U.S. minority group has been insulted, in recent years, with so much impunity. And they admit that is in part because they have been a political and social nonentity.

They are out to change that. Arab-Americans are increasingly organising to combat defamation and promote their political views. These views, particularly when it comes to the Middle East, are often diametrically opposed to Jewish groups. Yet the Arab-American groups are in some ways modeling themselves after the Jewish organisations. They are "doing grass-roots" networks to apply political pressure; they are practising of dangerous historical

parallels when society makes scapegoats: they are being unflinchingly, insistently loud. "We are operating in the same manner as the Jewish Anti-Defamation League when it first started," admits James J. Zogby, a co-director of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee in Washington. "I see no reason we shouldn't ape some of the things they did so well."

Mr. Zogby says his own experience illustrates why the movement is gathering momentum. As a college student in the mid-1960s, he thought little of his Lebanese ancestry; he belonged to Youth for Goldwater; he studied theology, with an eye toward a quiet teaching life. Then came the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. He says he was beaten up by Jewish Defence League members; lost his job teaching comparative religion at a synagogue; and began thinking of his Arab name as a liability.

### Painful self-awareness

The experience got him started as an activist in Arab-American issues. Not many other Arab-Americans end up so immersed in them, he admits, but all have been touched by the series of events that began with the 1967 war and

continued with the 1973 Arab oil embargo (and subsequent series of OPEC price rises) and 1978 FBI-Abscam operation. The events spawned, exacerbated and played on anti-Arab feeling in the U.S., he says.

They also forced a painful self-awareness in Arab-Americans, which for decades had seemingly been the last thing most of them wanted. They have historically gone all-out for assimilation. (Carol Attiyah of Downey, California, remembers her grandfather, a Lebanese immigrant. "He was so proud to be an American that every year on his birthday he dressed in a red, white and blue costume," she says.) Many have been hard-driving small-businessmen and professionals, their community activities leaning more toward the church than the political. They have been fragmented, identifying with and giving loyalty to such respective homelands as Lebanon, Syria and Egypt, rather than any broader Arab sense.

The result: though an estimated two million to three million people strong, this has been an all-but-silent U.S. minority. That leaves Arab-Americans themselves partly to blame for their problems, leaders admit.

But silence is apparently a thing of the past. When Israel invaded Lebanon in June, thousands of Arab-Americans demonstrated at Israeli consulates in several cities and in front of the Israeli embassy in Washington. Previously apolitical church groups were flooding the switchboard of the National Association of Arab Americans with phone calls, asking how they

could actively, effectively protest. "We'll be gaining a lot of new members because of this," a spokesman predicts.

### The statehood question

Joseph R. Haiek, a Palestinian who immigrated to the U.S. in 1967, had been stirred to activism well before the latest event. Like

many Arab-Americans, he was in part driven to it by his sense of a tie between faraway Middle East and the quality of his life in the U.S. "My point of view now is American, not Arab," says Mr. Haiek, a Glendale, California, magazine publisher. "But as long as Palestinians are denied statehood, there will be trouble in the Middle East, and that trouble leads to discrimination against Arab-Americans."

The biggest and best established of the developing organisations is the National Association of Arab Americans. Founded in 1972 and based in Washington, it acts as the primary political lobby. It presents itself as moderate, not contesting Israel's right to exist but campaigning for a separate Palestinian state. Like its counterpart, the American Jewish Committee, it couches its arguments in pro-American rhetoric, arguing that a more "balanced" approach to Middle East policy is in the country's best interest. Also like the Jewish lobby, it prides itself on being able to mobilise its membership. The association says it has a 37,000-person "National Congressional District Network," capable of producing a quick flood of constituent mail and phone calls.

With only a modest annual budget (somewhere below \$1 million) and limited experience, however, it still does not pack anywhere near the clout of allied Jewish organisations. It cannot claim to have been anything close to a decisive influence in any congressional elections or issue votes to date.

But the association and its own allied organisations are hardly going unnoticed. "These groups are indeed much more active than they have been in the past; they're expanding all over the place," says Howard Kohr, assistant Washington representative of the American Jewish Committee. "They are getting a much better understanding of organisation, of how to influence public opinion, of how to reach the media and work within the political systems."

Certainly the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee has developed savvy leadership. Mr. Zogby's co-director is former South Dakota Senator James G. Abourezk. It was the FBI's Operation Abscam that really led to the creation of the committee in 1980. The general public was shocked by videotapes of lawmakers taking bribes. But many Arab-Americans were also lived at the FBI's playing on negative Middle Eastern stereotypes and its glib

code name. "What would you think of Jewscam?" asks Mr. Abourezk, still seething.

His group warns bluntly of parallels between a frustrated Germany making Jews scapegoats for economic problems in the 1920s and 1930s and a stumbling America making Arabs scapegoats in the 1970s and 1980s. "America in the '80s is by no means Germany in the '20s and '30s," writes Mr. Zogby in a committee publication. "But the wine is the same. A trifle more aged, more mellow, perhaps. Only the bottle is new." Though it is Arabs abroad who are the primary targets of vitriol, it is Americans of Arab descent who catch "the full brunt of ignorant bigotry," he maintains.

### Backing down

The committee monitors how Arabs are portrayed by the media and referred to by public figures. It is ever ready to pounce. When a car dealer in the Tampa, Florida area put up a "Buy a Toyota, Drive an Arab Crazy" billboard advertisement (complete with caricatured, burnoused Arab), the committee's protests got it taken down. When Michigan Governor William G. Milliken referred to "those damned Arabs" in a tel-

evision interview about the economy, a Detroit chapter of the committee organised an uproar. The governor apologised.

The committee now has chapters in 37 cities and expects to reach 10,000 membership by year-end. It can hardly maintain that Arab-Americans face employment and educational discrimination in the way that blacks and Hispanics have. But it does say it exists. And it does maintain that Arab-Americans have been harassed by the government.

Detroit lawyer Abdeen Jabara, who defected a Palestinian fighting extradition to Israel on terrorism charges, says the FBI tapped his telephone, investigated his bank accounts and put him under surveillance. He sued the agency for alleged harassment, and a federal judge in Michigan earlier this year found in his favour. The case is currently under appeal. An FBI spokesman denies there is monitoring of activists' activities.

A third major national organisation is the Association of Arab-American University Graduates, based in Belmont, Massachusetts. Its focus—the intellectual community—is more limited than the others.

هكذا على الأقل



# FEATURES

## In Vienna, some learn how to defuse crises

By Colin McIntyre  
Reader

VIENNA — Senior diplomats and military officers from all over the world are playing an elaborate game in Vienna, learning how to help defuse international conflicts.

The "game" is organised every year by the International Peace Academy (IPA), a private New York-based think tank accredited to the United Nations, and the Austrian government.

All U.N. member nations are invited to attend the annual seminars, held at an 18th century castle on the outskirts of Vienna, and those who do send senior diplomats or military officers. They

report back to their governments on the results of their "play".

Because all the proceedings are off the record, and the situations hypothetical, the organisers are able to bring together countries which are normally reluctant to work with each other.

"Sometimes current real-life conflicts do crop up during the exercise, and we encourage discussion on them as along as emotions are kept in check," a member of the IPA board said.

"There are occasional outbursts, but in general the atmosphere here is remarkably

businesslike and free from polemics," he added.

As soon as the players arrive they are separated into various groups, given a number of simulated problems involving the establishment of an international peace-keeping force under U.N. control, and told to get together to solve them.

The groups, which play out different roles, have to grapple with such questions as whether the host country will accept all members of the peace-keeping force, whether its mandate is clearly defined, how much they will need and who will

pay.

A number of senior military officers with first-hand experience of international peace-keeping operations in such trouble spots as Cyprus and the Middle East are on hand to help.

According to Maj. Gen. I.J. Rikhye, who has run the Vienna seminars since they started in 1970, continuing interest in them is proof of their worth.

"Most people who come here have never been exposed to peace-keeping, while others who have had some experience have not understood certain aspects of

it," said Gen. Rikhye, a former Indian army officer.

"Diplomats at the U.N. don't know what the situation is like in the field, and vice-versa," he said. "We aim to put each of them in the other's shoes for a week."

"Apart from the technical aspects, there is great value in the sharing of experience. Participants often reach a better understanding of the problems of other countries, by seeing them from a different perspective," he added.

The academy, which has only a small permanent staff but can call

in dozens of academics, soldiers and diplomats from all over the world, many of them "old boys" of the Vienna seminars, also runs crisis prevention and international mediation seminars.

Many of the problems tackled sound all too familiar. One exercise deals with the divided Pacific island of Andrenesia, where an international dispute over water rights boils over into open warfare.

The Western half, colonised by the Dutch in the 17th century and granted independence in 1954, decides to go ahead with the build-

ing of a large dam on the River Eem following the breakdown of talks with neighbouring Chinchilla on sharing its water.

Spanish-speaking Chinchilla, on the eastern half of the 750-kilometre long island, retaliates after one of its fighter planes is shot down overflying Andrenesia territory.

Chinchillaan paratroopers land in the town of Eiden, on the River Eem, an armoured column moves in overland and the town is captured after fierce fighting. At the United Nations, the Sec-

urity Council holds an emergency session and calls for an armistice, fighting and the dispatch of a UN peacekeeping force to the area.



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## SPORTS

## Rosberg romps to victory in Swiss Grand Prix

DIJON-PRELOIS, France (R) — Keke Rosberg of Finland, driving a Williams, scored a stunning upset victory in the closing laps of the Swiss Formula One Grand Prix motor race here Sunday.

It was the 33-year-old Finn's first Grand Prix win and put him top of the World Drivers' Championship standings.

Rosberg covered the 80-lap, 304-km race in one hour 32 minutes 41 seconds, for an average speed of 196kph.

He spent most of the race laying in wait in fourth and then third place and seized the lead only two laps from the finish.

"It's all come late to me," he joked after the race. "My first win, the lap I took the lead on and now topping the championship standings with only two races to go."

Just four seconds behind Rosberg was the man who led from the second to the 78th lap—Alain Prost of France in a Renault.

Niki Lauda of Austria was third in a McLaren. Nelson Piquet of Brazil fourth in a Brabham, team-mate Riccardo Patrese of

Italy fifth and Elio de Angelis of France sixth in a Lotus.

The Renaults, which started on the front row of the grid, led the race for 73 laps and built a comfortable lead.

Then Rene Arnoux, pressing team-mate and compatriot Prost hard for the lead, had trouble with the fuel injection system on his turbo-charged car and dropped back quickly.

Moments later Prost was in trouble, being slowed by a damaged aerodynamic wing broken earlier in the race, and Rosberg closed the distance.

The Finn, driving a conventionally-powered eight-cylinder car, was unable to catch Prost on the long straight but overtook him on the sharp Bretille turn.

Prost said: "I damaged one of the ground skirts at about mid-race. The car's handling deteriorated after that. I consider myself lucky to have held onto second."

The drivers' championship remains a very tight race after Sunday's results.

Rosberg leads with 42 points, followed on 39 by Didier Pironi of France, who crashed his Ferrari practising for the West German Grand Prix and is out for the season with injuries.

Prost has 31 points, Lauda and teammate John Watson of Britain 30 each and de Angelis 23.

## 16 sailors set out for around-the-world race

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (R) — Sixteen sailors set out from Newport Sunday on a 43,000-km single-handed race around the world.

The competition is the first solo circumnavigation race to begin and end in a U.S. port.

The participants are due to return to Newport in about eight months after stops in Cape Town, Sydney and Rio de Janeiro.

More than 600 spectator boats jammed the entrance to Narragansett Bay as the solo sailors jockeyed for position at the line. Richard Konkolski, 39, of Czechoslovakia, was first, crossing 25 seconds after the gun went off. He is sailing a 13-metre cutter called the Nike II which he designed and built himself.

Next was the Altech Voortrekker, 15-metre sloop sailed by Bertie Reed, 38, of South Africa. Behind him was American David White, 37, aboard Gladiator, a 17-metre cutter he built himself.

## Soviets' bid for rowing supremacy in ruins

LUCERNE, Switzerland (R) — The Soviet Union had a disastrous final day of the World Rowing Championships Sunday, their bid for men's supremacy in ruins after they failed to win a single gold medal.

But while the Soviet men's rowers could not keep any of the three titles they won last year in Munich, main rivals East Germany matched their Munich haul by again winning three events.

The day's honours, however, really belonged to unfancied Norway, who grabbed two golds, and the unsung New Zealanders

who won the championships' glamour event, the men's eights.

The New Zealand eight gave a marvellous display of precision power rowing to depose the Soviet octet as champions in the last event of the day. East Germany were runners-up more than two seconds back with the Soviet entry a despondent third ahead of the United States.

The weather finally relented and the last day of the six-day regatta was cloudy with sporadic sunshine, compared to the intermittent rain and bitter winds of recent days.

East Germany earned the first gold of the day, their Olympic and 1981 World Champions winning the coxed fours in 6:19.04 without being pussed from Czechoslovakia, who clocked 6:21.69. The United States, second last year, took the bronze in 6:25.33.

In the first upset of the day, Norwegians Rolf Thorsen and Alf Hansen came through to surprise Olympic and World Champions Klaus Kroepplin and Joachim Dreifke to win the double sculls by almost two seconds with a time of 6:23.06.

Norway took their second gold when Grepprute and Loken wore down East Germans Karl Ertel

and Ulf Sauerbray in the coxed pairs and won with almost three seconds in hand. This time the Netherlands were third.

Soviet brothers Yuri and Nikolai Pimenov trailed in last, 14 seconds behind the winners.

The upsets continued as defending champion and hot favourite Georg Agrikola of West Germany, who had set a course record in his single sculls semi-final, was eclipsed.

East German Ruediger Reiche took the gold in 7:00.67 from the Soviet Union's Vasily Yakuch, who was timed in 7:01.15 with American John Bigelow taking the bronze in 7:02.08.

Italian brothers Giuseppe and Carmine Abbagnale confirmed their role as favourites in the coxed pairs by repeating their Munich triumph to give Italy their fourth gold medal.

The Soviet Union lost their second title when Switzerland reversed the placings from Munich to win the coxed fours. The Swiss were always in touch and, urged on by the local crowd, took their first gold ever in 6:10.41 to 6:11.82.

East Germany's third victory was in the quadruple sculls, where West Germany finished second and the Soviet Union third.

## Soviets become World Basketball Champions

CALI, Colombia (R) — The Soviet Union edged out the United States 95-94 in an action-packed game Saturday to become the men's World Basketball Champions.

The United States had led 49-47 at halftime with base John Sundvold scoring a ground shot two seconds from the end of the first period.

The speedy Americans kept their lead eight minutes into the second half, but then the Soviets

led the score 73-73 and took the lead 86-83 only 60 seconds from the end.

But the Americans never flinched and with stubborn pressing forced the Soviets to commit mistakes.

The Soviets used a 2-3 zone defence to block U.S. attacks from the centre, forcing the Americans to shoot from the outside. The Soviet side, meanwhile, used Belostennyi to spearhead their at-

tacks in the American area.

The United States, who had beaten the Soviet Union 99-93 on Thursday and outplayed Australia 110-86 Friday to reach the final, appeared weary after their string of games.

Glenn Rivers and Jim Thomas, their best men on Thursday, were a shadow of the fierce attackers Saturday, while Earl Jones and Jeff Turner failed in protecting their board.

"We had that advantage and we knew how to use it. But we never knew until the last second that we were the winners," Soviet coach Alexander Gomelski said.

"The Americans have showed that they are an excellent team, one of the best in the world," he added.

Former World Champions Yugoslavia took third place Saturday by defeating Spain 119-117 after leading 60-47 at halftime.

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## Reagan appropriations bill veto to face tough opposition in Congress

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — President Reagan's veto of a supplemental appropriations bill has set up another confrontation with Congress next month when it returns from the summer holiday.

The president announced Saturday his intention to veto a \$14.1-billion measure designed to provide the government with enough funds to keep it running for the remainder of the current fiscal year which ends in October.

Mr. Reagan's complaint about the bill is that the Democrats added on some \$918 million in domestic programmes, many of which he had vetoed previously, such as college grants and job training for the elderly.

He said he was vetoing the measure because "it would bust the budget by nearly a billion dollars," increasing the deficit and slowing economic recovery.

Unless Mr. Reagan and Congress find some way to end the impasse, the entire government could grind to a halt as operating revenues run out.

In a similar face-off last year, Mr. Reagan allowed all non-essential services to stop for a day until Congress enacted a measure with a smaller price tag more to his liking.

The president's veto of the appropriations bill has created some serious problems from his own point of view.

The bill contained \$350 million for a programme he has enthusiastically proposed—the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI)—which is designed to shore up U.S. standing in the area by providing an infusion of aid for friendly countries.

The measure also contained funds to meet the military payroll at the end of this month, which the Reagan administration says it will meet nonetheless through some temporary, one-time bookkeeping changes.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said the president hoped any new compromise worked out with Congress would include the Caribbean aid programme. Democratic leaders have threatened that a presidential veto would doom the programme.

## Taiwanese computer exports surge

EXPORTS OF Taiwanese computers and other advanced electronic products registered huge gains in the first half of 1982, auguring bright future for the industry, which has been designated as worthy of special development incentives by the government of the Republic of China.

Government statistics show that exports of micro-computers, computer components, spherical equipment, terminals, electronic TV games, and electronic parts in the period were worth \$222.6 million, up 129 per cent from the same period of last year.

A further breakdown shows that export value rose from \$343,000 to \$6.6 million for spherical equipment, from \$323,000 to \$3.46 million for terminals, and from \$84,000 to \$735,000 for micro-computers.

Exports of other major products included electronic TV games, which grew 1.4 times to \$123.2 million; computer components, up 52 per cent to \$64.8 million; and color TV sets, down \$54.6 million to \$101.7 million.

An official at the Ministry of Economic Affairs, analysing exports of computers and electronic products, pointed out that both industries are undergoing a structural change.

He noted the market for colour TV sets is shrinking, while that for computers is expanding at a rapid pace. He urged manufacturers and traders in Taiwan to keep abreast of all market changes.

Judging from the market situation, the official said, electronic TV games will enjoy good sales for some time, but micro-computers have a bigger market potential.

He disclosed that the Ministry of Economic Affairs has directed government agencies concerned to study means of enhancing the development of the computer industry.

In its future export strategy, Taiwan's computer industry is looking toward Europe, the U.S. and Japan.

Another area where sales are expected to be strong is in Taiwan itself, where the population of 18 million is enjoying a higher standard of living and the needs of commerce and industry are growing. Already, many companies rely on the local market for most of their sales, particularly of Chinese-language systems developed exclusively in Taiwan.

## Iran's oil exports fall to 900,000 barrels a day

BAHRAIN (R) — Iran's oil exports have been more than halved following Iraq's attacks on a key Iranian oil terminal at Kharg Island and its warnings to tankers to keep clear of the area, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said Sunday.

The trade weekly said Iran's total exports had dropped to about 900,000 barrels per day (b/d) as against a peak of two million b/d in July.

Damage to the Kharg facilities in the Gulf by Iraqi bombing might have been relatively light but uncertainty created by the raids and Iraq's repeated warnings had frightened off many tankers and caused steep rises in freight and insurance rates, MEES said.

It said total freight and insurance costs for Iranian crude could work out at something like \$3.25 to 3.65 a barrel as against about 80 cents a barrel for other Gulf crudes.

"It is this price penalty, perhaps more than the reluctance of tankers to enter Kharg, which could prove the most potent factor in depressing Iranian export volume," unless Iran agreed to bear the extra war-risk cost, MEES said.

It said an Iraqi rocket attack on Aug. 18 put out of action a loading facility fairly close to Kharg Island.

This was capable of accommodating tankers of up to 200,000 tonnes.

## Delors forecasts drop in interest rates

HORNBAEK, Denmark (R) — French Finance Minister Jacques Delors Sunday forecast a fall in the cost of borrowing in France in line with recent drops in interest rates in the United States and in other European countries.

Mr. Delors, speaking to journalists at the start of a meeting of European Community finance ministers here, also rejected as unfounded recent rumours that France may pull out its franc out of the Community's joint currency float.

The French minister said lending charges on French money markets would fall Monday, although he did not specify by how much.

A steep decline in U.S. interest rates last week led West Germany, Britain, Switzerland and the Netherlands to cut their key interest rates.

Finance ministers hope the cuts will help to pull Europe out of the deepest recession for nearly a decade by reducing the cost of money for industry.

But bankers said the weakness of the French franc in the European Monetary System (EMS) had led the Paris government to take a more cautious stance.

But Mr. Delors said the speculative attack on the franc was an episode of the past.

There was no question of any further devaluation of the franc this year since inflation in France was likely to fall rapidly in the last six months of the year, boosting international confidence in the currency, he said.

Mr. Delors forecast that prices would rise by an annual eight per cent in the second half of the year compared to the present rate of nearly 12 per cent.

The finance minister added that France has not yet decided to ask the Community for a two billion dollar loan to help cover its balance of payments deficit.

But such a request could be made later as part of a strategy to pull the Community out of recession.

Belgian Finance Minister Willy de Clercq said the finance ministers would concentrate on agreeing a common stance for next month's annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in their two days of talks at this small Danish seaside resort.

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Finance ministers hope the cuts will help to pull Europe out of the deepest recession for nearly a decade by reducing the cost of money for industry.

But bankers said the weakness of the French franc in the European Monetary System (EMS) had led the Paris government to take a more cautious stance.

But Mr. Delors said the speculative attack on the franc was an episode of the past.

There was no question of any further devaluation of the franc this year since inflation in France was likely to fall rapidly in the last six months of the year, boosting international confidence in the currency, he said.

Mr. Delors forecast that prices would rise by an annual eight per cent in the second half of the year compared to the present rate of nearly 12 per cent.

The finance minister added that France has not yet decided to ask the Community for a two billion dollar loan to help cover its balance of payments deficit.

But such a request could be made later as part of a strategy to pull the Community out of recession.

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## WORLD

# Polish rulers get ready to face planned protests

WARSAW (R) — Extra security units on foot and in trucks kept watch in the streets of Warsaw Sunday as the authorities prepared for opposition demonstrations planned for Tuesday which they say could erupt into violence.

Official sources said state television would broadcast a speech by military leader Wojciech Jaruzelski on its main news programme this evening.

The demonstrations were called by underground leaders of the suspended Solidarity trade union to celebrate the second anniversary of the movement's establishment.

The sources said television would broadcast a speech made by Gen. Jaruzelski at an army officers' academy in the western city of Poznan Sunday evening.

In the last week, senior gov-

ernment and Communist Party figures have warned Poles that Tuesday's demonstrations would be a prelude to a general strike and armed uprising, and that the organisers were preparing weapons for use against police.

Leaflets have called for demonstrations in Warsaw, Gdansk — the birthplace of Solidarity — and other major cities. Zbigniew Bujak, the most prominent underground spokesman, was quoted in a bulletin as conceding there could be casualties.

But he said the gatherings must go ahead to show there is still national support for Solidarity more than eight months after December crackdown. Quoting a letter to the Roman Catholic church, the bishops said: "In the hearts of many Poles there is a feeling of rebellion and anger, disappointment and despair."

But the letter called for the anniversary to be marked peacefully and said both the authorities and opposition groups shared responsibility for maintaining peace.

There was growing tension, the bishops said, but this should be relieved through dialogue and not through violence and force.

Extra patrols of armed police were seen in the capital Sunday and security force trucks loaded with men were parked in several central streets.

Last week, the security forces mounted a show of force in Gdansk and Szczecin, sending vehicles through the Baltic cities.

**Radio Solidarity broadcast**  
WARSAW (R) — The clandestine Radio Solidarity made a dramatic return to the airwaves Saturday night as the Polish au-

thorities and their underground opposition shaped up for a possibly violent confrontation in major cities this week.

Radio Solidarity, the voice of the union underground, interrupted a bulletin of news on state radio with an appeal to police. The broadcast was the first for nearly two months by the radio, earlier said by security forces to have been silenced for good.

It was quickly interrupted with loud music, but an earlier transmission of the same message on an unused frequency called on police not to act toughly against demonstrators next week.

The union appeared to be staking its future strategy on drawing a big turnout in major cities, and has issued leaflets detailing squares where workers from different factories should gather.

## Thais report Vietnamese troop build-up

BANGKOK (R) — Vietnam has been building up its forces in Kampuchea and may be planning a major offensive against Khmer resistance groups near the Thai border, Thai military sources said Sunday.

The sources said that since mid-July Hanoi had sent fresh troops to replace units in western Kampuchea and had flown more than 100 Soviet T-54 heavy tanks and long range artillery into Kampuchea to augment its forces.

They said intelligence reports indicated that the Vietnamese were probably preparing a big campaign next month against the Khmer Rouge and guerrillas led by Son Sann and Prince Norodom Sihanouk before the convening of the U.N. General Assembly.

The sources said they believe a Vietnamese offensive was being planned to discredit the fighting capability of the resistance groups. The three groups have formed a coalition to oppose the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government which ousted the Khmer Rouge.

Thai officials said the expected Vietnamese offensive before the end of the current monsoon season would threaten the Thai border and might cause fighting to spill into Thailand.

### Chinese charges

PEKING (R) — China Sunday accused Vietnam of launching "provocative and aggressive" attacks across their common border, and said two Chinese soldiers had been wounded in the clashes.

The official newspaper People's Daily said the soldiers were injured in an attack on Thursday in the Koulin district of Yunnan province.

The paper also said that on the same day Vietnamese soldiers had attacked peasants with mortars and machine-gun fire as they were harvesting corn in Malipo County in Yunnan. It also reported two clashes on Friday in the Fakashan district of Guangxi province.

In May 1981 Fakashan and Malipo were the scenes of two of the most serious clashes since China and Vietnam fought a border war in 1979. China reported more than 250 Vietnamese dead in the clashes.

## SAS raid on Rio Gallegos revealed now

LONDON (R) — Sixteen men from Britain's crack Special Air Services (SAS) regiment raided Argentina's Rio Gallegos base last May and destroyed several Super-Etendard fighter aircraft there, the Sunday Telegraph newspaper has said.

An article by the paper's defence staff Saturday said it was now known that the raid was the reason Argentina could not sustain its successful attacks on British shipping with Exocet missiles during the last month of the Falklands conflict. The paper said not a "French-made aircraft were destroyed and air-launched Exocet missiles were subsequently used to sink the container ship Atlantic Conveyor and fired at other vessels.

But in mid-1977, when Mr. Deng was rehabilitated after being purged by the Maoist "Gang of four," there began a covert power struggle between the two men which ultimately brought him down.

Gradually forced into a minority position, Mr. Hua was obliged to cede the premiership in 1980 and then lost the chairmanship to Hu Yaobang last year.

He was demoted to seventh place in the party hierarchy, and analysts here agree he is likely to slip still further into obscurity at this congress.

While Mr. Deng can now afford to discount his unfortunate rival, the analysts say, he still has to pay attention to the powerful military lobby without whose support no

## Spadolini seeks mandate

ROME (R) — Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini goes before parliament Monday seeking a mandate for Italy's 42nd government since World War II, an administration identical to the 41st, against a steadily worsening economic background.

Although Mr. Spadolini seems certain to win parliament's approval for his programme of institutional changes and measures to bring down public spending, many politicians feel that his government will be short-lived and that elections are inevitable by next spring.

His previous five-party coalition collapsed earlier this month when Socialist Party leader Bettino Craxi temporarily withdrew his support.

Political commentators, while welcoming continuity, say the absence of fresh faces in the new government merely underlines the futility of the midsummer crisis at a time when Italy faces growing economic difficulties.

Mr. Craxi withdrew his party's seven government ministers after accusing Christian Democrats of sabotaging part of a government economic austerity package by voting against it in a secret vote in parliament.

The decision was widely seen as a bid by the ambitious Socialist leader to force early elections and reap the benefits of his party's rising popularity.

But Italy's other major parties, who appeared initially to have been caught off balance by Mr. Craxi's move, soon rallied and made it clear to him that they would go ahead and form a government without the Socialists even if it meant relying on support in parliament from the Communists.

Mr. Craxi, sensing that his party had been outmanoeuvred, backed down and agreed to join a new government headed by Mr. Spadolini along the same lines as the outgoing administration.

Mr. Craxi may also have belatedly remembered an unwritten law in Italian politics, under which voters tend to punish the party held responsible for prompting premature elections.

The tenacity and negotiating skill shown by Mr. Spadolini in his handling of the crisis have earned him wide praise.

## Britain's 'Jack of all trades'

WASHINGTON (R) — Britain's Prince Charles was quoted Sunday in an interview as saying he constantly feels he must justify his existence and he called for a revival of "human spirit... to protect the things we believe in, our liberty."

The Washington Post said the interview with the British royal heir was conducted early this month in Kensington Palace in London.

"I don't actually have a role to play, I have to create it. And there is no set book of rules as to what my job is in the scheme of things," Prince Charles said in the interview.

"I am the heir to the throne, full stop... I could do absolutely nothing if I wanted to. I could go and play polo all over the world," he said.

Prince Charles said he felt he could not affect events on a large scale.

"The only way I can see myself

achieving anything is by example."

Prince Charles said he thought the British had learned a lesson recently in the South Atlantic conflict with Argentina over the Falkland Islands.

"I believe we have learned a lot of lessons recently in the South Atlantic about our ability to be flexible, to respond in a flexible way, to all these sort of problems which maybe one never thought would arrive," the prince said.

Speaking about his position as heir to the British throne, Prince Charles said: "I freely admit that I am more a jack of all trades than I am a master of anything..."

He said one of the people he most wanted to meet was exiled Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

"But yes, I do think he has a very pessimistic view—I don't share entirely the pessimism," he said.

## Pope visits San Marino

SAN MARINO (R) — The heads of two of the world's smallest states met Sunday when Pope John Paul II flew to this tiny mountaintop republic and was welcomed by its two captains regent.

Making his 15th and shortest journey from Italy, the pontiff landed by helicopter at the foot of the "Mount of Titans" on which San Marino, the world's oldest and smallest republic, has functioned for 1,681 years.

Surrounded entirely by Italy, San Marino is chiefly known to the outside world for its postage stamps and minted a special issue Sunday to commemorate its first papal visit.

The Pope, sovereign ruler in his own Vatican City, which only began life in 1929, went to the governing palace with the two captains regent, a Communist and a Socialist who jointly head the "grand and general council of the most serene republic."

"The history of this ancient and singular community... gives a faithful reflection of a fundamental value, that of liberty," the Pope told them.

San Marino is spread over 61 sq. kilometres and has a population of about 20,000.

Vatican City covers just 0.4 sq. kilometres and houses some 700 people.

For once, the screen of Italian police that normally shields the pontiff was slightly relaxed as he walked through San Marino's winding streets flanked by its sword-bearing militia in medieval costume.

Vatican officials said the visit was a salute to the republic's ancient tradition of religious faith begun by its founder, a Balkan Christian fleeing persecution in 301 A.D.

This year its jealously-guarded heritage brought a spate of publicity when voters rejected a move to annul a 1928 law depriving San Marino women who marry foreigners of their citizenship and civil rights.

The Pope celebrated an open air mass here and was scheduled to continue his one-day trip with another service in the Italian seaside town of Rimini.

## French arrest 2 unidentified international terrorists

PARIS (R) — Two international terrorists have been arrested in an important move in the fight against a rising wave of political violence in Paris, the interior ministry said Sunday.

Police sources said those detained — a man and a woman — were arrested by members of the elite National Gendarmerie Intervention Group (GIGN) in a raid on an apartment in the Paris suburb of Vincennes Saturday night.

Eyewitnesses said they were taken away in handcuffs and the police sources said documents and explosives were also seized.

The sources said the fact that the GIGN was involved and that an initial announcement about the arrests had come from the Elysee presidential palace pointed to the

importance the government was placing on the arrests.

The interior ministry's statement said the arrests were the first fruits of the determined drive against terrorism announced earlier this month by President Mitterrand.

"Two international terrorists have been arrested but for reasons of security no further details can be issued at present," the ministry said.

The earlier statement from the Elysee palace said only that two important arrests connected with international terrorism had been made.

Police have been hunting Jean-Marc Rouillan, leader of the banned Action Directe group, which has claimed responsibility

for a number of attacks against Jewish-linked targets in recent weeks.

It was this wave of attacks and others involving Middle Eastern targets that prompted President Francois Mitterrand to appoint Joseph Franceschi as his secretary of state in charge of security.

A team of specialists was set up to intensify and coordinate efforts against the violence.

Mr. Rouillan, the subject of an arrest warrant, recently wrote a letter to a judge offering to appear before him to show that Action Directe was not involved in the gun and grenade attack against a Jewish restaurant earlier this month.

Police are working on the theory that it may have been the work

of a Palestinian group.

A neighbour living in the apartment block where the two people were detained Saturday night said a large number of heavily armed police arrived and surrounded the building.

They entered the apartment and emerged with the pair.

One neighbour said the woman spoke with a strong foreign accent.

"The police told me to stay in my apartment. They came down a little later with two people, a man and a woman, in handcuffs," the neighbour said.

Residents said the apartment had been rented by a man who spoke to no one except the concierge.

## Unfortunate effects of Chinese birth control policy reported

PEKING (R) — Two women committed suicide recently in the northeastern Chinese city of Shenyang after their husbands terminated them for giving birth to baby girls, the China Youth News reported Sunday.

The newspaper said such incidents were on the increase in Shenyang, and the local women's federation was aware of 20 cases this year compared with hardly any in the first half of 1981.

Pressure on couples who want a son has become more intense in recent years as the government implements a policy of only one child per family to curb China's one billion population.

The China Youth News said that after one of the Shenyang women, Zhang Yuqing, gave birth

to a girl, her husband threw her and the baby out of their home at midnight without even letting her take the infant's dried milk and feeding bottle.

Her parents-in-law told her their son planned to remarry, this time to a woman who would bear him a son. Mrs. Zhang committed suicide two weeks later, the paper said.

It gave only sparse details of the second case, which involved a bus conductress who drank poison after her husband mistreated her for giving birth to a daughter.

The paper advised women to "value their rights and their lives, to rely on organisations and valiantly struggle against ignorant and superstitious traditional views."

## Japan upset by its failure to agree with China on textbooks

TOKYO (R) — Tokyo has said it regretted Peking's rejection of its pledge to correct in two years the controversial watering down of Japan's war history.

In a brief statement the Japanese foreign ministry said its ambassador to Peking, Yasue Katori, Saturday received a negative response to Japan's pledge from Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian.

The response came after Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said on Thursday his government would take responsibility for amending the new history books but this could not be done until 1985.

The books have drawn strong criticism from China and South

Korea which say they gloss over Japanese war crimes.

The New China News Agency, monitored in Hong Kong, said Mr. Wu told Mr. Katori his government's attitude fell far short of China's demands.

Mr. Wu said that although the Japanese government said it would listen to criticism, it did not propose any satisfying, concrete corrections.

The Japanese foreign ministry statement said further efforts would be made to gain China's understanding.

South Korea too, has expressed dissatisfaction that Japan would change the textbooks only after two years.

## Eggs hurled at Schmidt, guests

WIESBADEN, West Germany (R) — Protestors hurled eggs at West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his guests at a political rally Saturday and hit Greek Culture Minister Melina Mercouri on the head.

The demonstration broke out at a seven-hour rally attended by some 50,000 people and intended to drum up support for the chancellor's Social Democratic Party in next month's Hessen State elections.

Aides tried to shield Mr.

Schmidt and his guests from the bombardment.

But demonstrators also scored hits on a central government minister and one from the state government.

They shouted opposition to the building of a new runway at continental Europe's busiest airport at Frankfurt near here.

Mr. Schmidt likened them to the Communist Red Front organisation and Nazi storm troopers of the 1932 election campaign.

# Deng's strategy makes him top dog

By Roger Crabb  
Reuter

PEKING — The 12th congress of China's Communist Party, opening next Wednesday, crowns five years of struggle by Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping to ensure that his successors shun Maoist excesses and get on with modernising the country.

Since Mr. Deng returned to power in 1977 after years in the political wilderness, he has worked the radical leftists who hounded him and untold thousands of other technocrats during the Cultural Revolution.

Now the stage is set for his triumph. The long-awaited congress is due to rubber-stamp his reorganisation plans aimed at ensuring that no one can ever dominate the party the way Chairman Mao Tse-tung did for decades.

Top officials have made it clear that the posts of chairman and vice-chairman are to be abolished, and that the party's chief executive will in future be the general secretary.

Present Party Chairman Hu Yaobang, a protégé of Mr. Deng, has indicated that he will fill this role and that, with Premier Zhan

Ziyang, he will head a newly-created general secretariat which is to act as executive organ of the politburo.

Diplomatic sources said big changes were also expected in the makeup of the politburo and of the central committee, the latter believed to include men fiercely opposed to the 78-year-old Mr. Deng.

Having set the stage and cast the main roles, he himself plans to watch the spectacle from the wings.

Close supporters said he is giving up the post of vice-chairman to join an advisory council of party veterans, a body diplomats agree was designed by him to remove the party's old revolutionary heroes from the decision-making process.

### Face-saving formula

"If he hadn't joined it, the others wouldn't have agreed to belong," one diplomat said. "This does not of course mean that their advice will be solicited as readily as his. It is a face-saving formula."

Diplomatic sources said it appeared that the party was now ready to establish the principle of retirement from party office owing to old age, no mean feat for

a body which for many years now has been a gerontocracy.

One comparatively young man, former chairman and prime minister Hua Guofeng, has little to hope for from this congress.

Mr. Hua assumed the mantle of Mao Tse-tung on his death in 1976 and for over four years ruled both party and government, allowing the growth of a personality cult along the lines of that which built Mao up to the status of demi-god.

But in mid-1977, when Mr. Deng was rehabilitated after being purged by the Maoist "Gang of four," there began a covert power struggle between the two men which ultimately brought him down.

Gradually forced into a minority position, Mr. Hua was obliged to cede the premiership in 1980 and then lost the chairmanship to Hu Yaobang last year.

He was demoted to seventh place in the party hierarchy, and analysts here agree he is likely to slip still further into obscurity at this congress.

While Mr. Deng can now afford to discount his unfortunate rival, the analysts say, he still has to pay attention to the powerful military lobby without whose support no

orderly succession can be envisaged.

### The old guard

Mr. Deng has always recognised that. Although he is known to have refused the party chairmanship, he has until now held on to the post of chairman of its powerful military commission which controls the four-million-strong People's Liberation Army (PLA).

Many of the PLA's leaders, in their seventies and eighties, have steadfastly resisted all suggestions that they should retire and leave room for younger men. The four vice-chairmen of Mr. Deng's commission are octogenarian marshals.

It was not yet clear whether the commission would remain since a new draft state constitution puts the PLA under the control of a separate governmental military commission.

But one West European diplomat said he believed Mr. Deng would abolish the party commission, and encourage the old soldiers to join the new council of advisors.

Diplomatic sources said this array of structural reforms would probably take up the major part of

the congress, which one diplomat said was expected to last for between 10 and 14 days.

There has been no indication that the party leadership plans any major policy switches, let alone a new ideological campaign.

For weeks the official press has been full of reports from all sides intended to prove the success of the liberal economic reforms put through by Mr. Deng at an important party meeting in late 1978.

Only this week it was announced that, since 1979, Chinese exports had increased annually in value by almost 20 per cent.

Other reports said the national economic readjustment plan had, over the same period, redressed the imbalance in production caused by an excessive ideological emphasis on heavy industry at the cost of light industry and agriculture.

Diplomatic sources said this triumphal mood should ensure that the congress will give the go-ahead for a continuation of Mr. Deng's economic capital, and cash incentives for farmers.

This last step, heresy to orthodox Marxists, has apparently proved a great success. There are unlikely to be many critical voices at Mr. Deng's congress.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Iranian rebels kill guards commander

LONDON (R) — The Iranian left-wing Mujahadeen organisation said Sunday its forces had killed an Iranian revolutionary guard commander and four top guard officials in the past two weeks. In a statement telephoned to Reuters from its Paris bureau, the Mujahadeen said the guard commander of the central Iranian city of Arak was killed last Thursday.

### Thousands homeless in India floods

NEW DELHI (R) — At least 35 people have been killed and thousands have fled their homes as the result of floods sweeping parts of India's northern state of Uttar Pradesh, Indian news agencies reported Sunday. The United Nations of India (UNI) said the floods along the Ganges River, swollen by heavy monsoon rains, had created chaos in 23 of the state's 54 districts. Authorities in the state capital of Lucknow said thousands of people, isolated by the floodwaters, had been evacuated to safer areas. Officials estimated that some 800,000 people had been affected by the floods.

### Old man charged with killing Donovan case witness' son

NEW YORK (R) — A 67-year-old man has been charged with murdering the son of a witness who was due to testify at an inquiry into whether U.S. Labour Secretary Raymond Donovan had ties with organised crime. Police said Salvatore Odierno was charged with second degree murder after he surrendered Saturday to Bronx District Attorney Mario Merola. Mr. Odierno was a long-time member of an organised crime group, police said. He is one of three men sought in connection with the death of Nat Masselli, 31, who died after being shot in the back of the head while he sat in a car in the Bronx last Wednesday. Masselli's father, William, 53, is scheduled to testify in special prosecutor Leon Silverman's second inquiry into allegations that Mr. Donovan had ties with organised crime before he entered President Reagan's cabinet.

### 6 Bangladeshis get death sentences

DACCA (R) — A Bangladesh court Friday sentenced six people to death by hanging for burying three persons alive in an abandoned well ten years ago, official sources said. The court in Rangpur town, northern Bangladesh, however, acquitted eight persons in the same case. The prosecution said the three villagers were buried alive following a quarrel with the accused.

### Mrs. Bhutto in bad health, doctor says

KARACHI (A.P.) — The condition of ailing Nusrat Bhutto, the widow of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto deteriorated Friday night and she complained of exhaustion and shortness of breath, her doctor said Saturday. Her physician, Dr. Abdul Hayee Saeed, said Mrs. Bhutto has been under intensive care and has not been allowed any visitors. She has been suffering from respiratory problems. Mrs. Bhutto has already requested from the federal government's interior ministry in Islamabad for permission to proceed abroad for medical treatment, but so far she has not received any reply from the authorities, her associates said Saturday afternoon.

